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There's New Talk Of Removing Cloak From Super-Spy Agency

Secrecy Conceals Both Good And Bad Points Of Dulles' CIA

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By GEORGE ZIELKE
Toledo Blade Staff

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24—Some time ago the Central Intelligence Agency arranged coverage for its employees with a group hospitalization organization. But when the group hospitalization people wanted to know the names of the persons covered, the CIA canceled the deal.

That in a nutshell describes the hush-hush atmosphere surrounding the CIA, set up in the defense reorganization of 1947.

(By the way, CIA employees got their hospitalization coverage through a blanket policy written by a private insurance company to CIA's specifications.)

The CIA is directed by the man who, for his exploits in World Wars I and II, has been called the greatest spy in American history—Allen W. Dulles (brother of Secretary of State John Foster Dulles).

Though Allen Dulles is listed in the Congressional Directory and the CIA is listed with address and number in the Washington telephone book, he isn't listed in the Official Register of the United States—and the only thing you can find out about the CIA from the federal budget is an appropriation for a new building in nearby Virginia. The rest of CIA's funds are concealed—even from Congress, except for subcommittees of the Senate and House Appropriations and Armed Services committees.

OF COURSE secrecy about the CIA conceals any bad points as well as any good points.

More and more questions have been asked about the CIA—as to why United States officials have been so

surprised by developments in the Middle East and Europe.

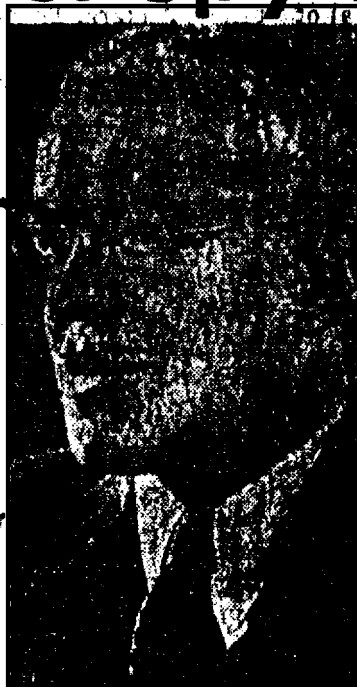
There are indications, however, that intelligence reports must have given some inkling about Middle East preparations, since on Sunday, Oct. 28, President Eisenhower sent a warning to Premier Ben-Gurion of Israel against taking "forceful initiative" and the State Department asked Americans in the Middle East to leave if "not performing essential functions." Israel invaded Egypt the following day.

THE NATIONAL Security Act of 1947 established the CIA, under direction of a National Security Council responsible to the President, with assignments to "correlate and evaluate intelligence relating to national security" and to perform "such additional services of common concern as the National Security Council determines can be more efficiently accomplished centrally." Thus the CIA has no direct authority over other civilian and military agencies functioning in the field of foreign intelligence.

The separate Central Intelligence Act of 1949 didn't change the functions but gave almost unlimited authority to its director—including spending of government money on his own say-so.

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ALLEN W. DULLES

Spotlight's on him

tion of this agency. This function is to coordinate the work of finding the facts in the international situation without bias or prejudice, and to make those facts available to others in our government that have the infinitely difficult task of shaping a policy which will make for peace.

BEFORE the recent developments, primary congressional dissatisfaction with the CIA stemmed from the Communist invasion of South Korea in 1950 and again from the Chinese Communist intervention in Korea later that year. However, CIA got the word around that it had indicated the possibility of the Chinese action in advance—and former President Truman in his memoirs wrote that he had received a memorandum from the CIA to the effect that the Chinese would move far enough to protect the Yalu River.

Earlier, in 1948, congressional

al committees were linked by the apparent surprise of the CIA over a revolution in Colombia. On the other hand, the CIA got credit for forestalling a Communist shipment of arms to Guatemala in 1954, and also has been credited with a role in the overthrow of Iran's Premier Mossadeq in 1953.

That congressional concern has seeped into the executive branch of the government was reflected by President Eisenhower's decision this year to establish a board of consultants on foreign intelligence activities to review an report to him on such activities—including the CIA.

SUCH A BOARD was recommended by the second Hoover Commission on Organization of the Government in 1955 after a commission "task force," headed by Gen. Mark Clark, concluded that "there is still much to be done by our intelligence community to bring its achievements up to an acceptable level."

Sen. Mike Mansfield (D., Mont.), who has been a principal proponent of more congressional control over the CIA, said just the other day that U.S. intelligence agencies had been "delinquent" in reporting on troubles abroad.

"We were caught short," he said. "We were caught by surprise in Poland, caught by surprise in Hungary, caught by surprise in the Middle East."

SENATOR MANSFIELD, who will become the Democrats' "whip" (assistant leader) in the Senate, may again push his proposal for a congressional joint committee—something like the joint Atomic Energy Committee which keeps an eye on the Atomic Energy Commission's secret affairs—as a watchdog over the CIA.

His resolution for such a joint committee ran into opposition both from the Administration and from heads of the Senate committees that already deal with the CIA. And when the resolution came to a vote last April, the Senate rejected it, 59 to 27.